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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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Read the Hawaiian Gazette
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A WAITING GAME

Spain Extremely Cautious With
Her Fighting Ships.

PLANS, BUT NO ACTION

Oregon Safe—Invasion of Cuba—in
the Philippines—Porto Rico.
Cable Cutting.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—All news

regarding the location of Admiral

Sampson's fleet is kept under lock and

key at the Navy Department. But

while this silence is preserved, it is re-

ported that cipher messages have been

received today which convey the in-

formation that while part of Sampson's

squadron is still guarding the Wind-

ward passage between Cuba and Hayti,

it has put out scouts along the north-

ern coast of Cuba.

The fleet was seen off Cape Mayst,

the extreme eastern point of Cuba, two

days ago. At the same time the flying

squadron has arrived at Key West and

no doubt is reaching out to form a

coalition with Sampson. Therefore

the impressive spectacle as presented

of thirty or more great American war

ships within striking distance of Cuba

or on guard in West India waters

against any possible northern rush on

the part of Cervera's fleet.

If the news from Kingston tele-

graphed to the Navy Department to-

night is accurate, that the enemy's

fleet has been sighted off Jamaica,

northward bound, stirring times are

due at any moment. It is not unlikely

that there will be a concerted move-

ment, that the fleets will divide and

encircle Cuba, and troops will be rush-

ed under their protection to the island.

PORT AU PRINCE (Hayti). May 18.—

Nothing is known here of the report

from Plaza, San Domingo, to the effect

that the Spanish Cape Verde fleet, com-

manded by Admiral Cervera, has ar-

rived at Porto Rico. The latest news

which reached Port Au Prince con-

cerning the Spanish war ships simply

confirmed the report that they left Cu-

racas, Dutch West Indies, on Sunday

afternoon last for an unknown desti-

nation, after having taken on board

coal and provisions.

NEW YORK, May 18.—A cable to the

Sun from Biarritz, France, says: The

Spanish Navy Department estimates

that the Spanish fleet will arrive at

Havana on May 22d, or Tampa on

May 25th, or New Orleans on May

26th. If the fleet goes in the direction

of Bahia to look for the Oregon,

Marietta and Buffalo, the department

expects to hear from the vessels on

May 30th.

Reports emanate from Spanish Gov-

ernment offices that Spain's approaches

to Gomes and Garcia to induce them to

rally to the support of the Spanish

cause are on the eve of success.

PORTO RICO—BOMBARDMENT.

ST. THOMAS (Danish West Indies),

May 18.—Over thirty Porto Rican refu-

gees, mostly women, with very little

money arrived here last night on board

the French steamer Rodriguez. They

report that the Governor-General of

Porto Rico has issued a proclamation

saying that eight soldiers were killed

and thirty-four were wounded as a re-

sult of the bombardment of the forts

at San Juan by a portion of Rear Ad-

miral Sampson's fleet on May 12th.

He adds that two guns were dismount-

ed at Morro Castle, which otherwise

was very little damaged. He also says

the other forts were not much hurt.

In the town one shot, it is alleged,

penetrated the palace and the corner

of a powder-house was carried away.

No school children was killed. The

transport Alfonso XIII and the Span-

ish steamer Manuela were damaged

by the American fire. The Spaniards,

as usual, claim that they won a vic-

tory, basing this assertion upon the

fact that the American warships de-

parted under fire.

The refugees say the city of San

Juan is still terrorized, its inhabi-

tants being in hourly fear of the re-

appearance of the American fleet and

a repetition of the bombardment.

Therefore people are camping in the

country out of range of the American

fleet.

The Spaniards claim that Freeman

Hastead, the newspaper correspon-

dent who was sentenced to nine years'

imprisonment for photographing the

fortifications of San Juan, was wound-

ed by a shot which struck the tower (all), but the refugees say he was probably shot by the Spaniards.

FROM DEWEY.

LONDON, May 19.—The correspondent at Manila of the Daily Telegraph, under date of May 13th, says:

Despite the worries of the blockade, the spirits of the Spanish officials are well maintained. The vessels of Admiral Dewey's squadron keep their positions and content themselves with preventing all supplies from reaching the beleaguered city. In addition to the Callao the Americans have taken some steamers which were making for the port, and several coasting vessels. Nothing has yet succeeded in running the blockade.

Admiral Dewey is credited with a desire to capture Spanish steamers, as his launches have been scouting around the coast.

The rebel forces have not yet summoned up courage enough to attack the city. They are in condition to do so, but they have confined their efforts to ravaging the country outside. The foreign residents believe that if the city fell into the hands of the rebels it would be deplorable.

SPAIN'S PHILIPPINE FLEET.

DEBATE IN HOUSE

Lower Branch Discusses Revenue and Salary Roll.

ONE ALLOWANCE IS REDUCED

Pay of Kalihi Physician Cut Down.
Remarks—On Schedule "E" the Attorney General Gives Views.

SENATE.

Eighty-fourth Day, May 24.
The upper branch of the Legislative Assembly was in Session only eight minutes yesterday morning, but disposed of quite an amount of business. The House did not convene at all, having adjourned over from Monday on account of the Queen's birthday.

There was a favorable report by Senator Lyman from the Public Lands Committee on the Senate bill relating to the dedication of streets privately owned to public use. The act provides that the owner of private land situated in the District of Honolulu desiring to open a street or streets for the use of the public on such land connecting with the street system of said district, it shall be incumbent on him to first submit to the Minister of the Interior a chart and description of such proposed street or streets, giving accurately the location, extension, width, nature of construction and finish. The Minister of the Interior is then required to examine the proposed location of such street or streets, and deliver to such applicant his written decision approving or disapproving the same or recommending a modification of the plans therefor. No such street shall be accepted by the Government unless the same is laid out, constructed and finished in accordance with plans approved by the Minister of the interior, and a deed of conveyance thereof executed and delivered in favor of the Government, and accepted by it. No street opened upon private land in said district shall be considered to be for the use of the public unless both ends thereof communicate with the public system of streets.

Adoption of the following resolution from Senator Holstein ended the Senate proceedings for the day:

That the 24th day of May, 1898, being Her Britannic Majesty's natal day, the Senate do now adjourn in honor and commemoration thereof.

SENATE.

Eighty-fifth day, May 25.
Consideration of the opium bill was put off to today and action on the bamboo fence act postponed to Monday next.

The Senate adopted a committee report which approves of the House resolution for condemnation of Youmans estate, water front property, for wharf purposes.

At 10:30 the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Appropriation Bill was brought up for consideration. The first item was "segregation of lepers, pay roll" and, under this, "salary of physician, \$3600.00." Attorney-General Smith spoke of the importance of the work done by Dr. Alvarez at the leper receiving station. His salary, he did not believe, should be reduced. The bacteriological work on leprosy should be continued. Rep. Gear spoke on the matter stating that Dr. Alvarez had a large practice outside of his work at the receiving station where he spent but two or three hours a day. Certainly he should not object to a reduction under the circumstances. Rep. Richards stated that the item under consideration was one he believed should not be reduced. He moved the item pass at \$4800.00. This was lost and the item passed at \$3600.00.

The various items under "Leper Settlement, Molokai," were consolidated into one item, "assistants and employees," and passed at \$20,000 instead of \$19,068.00 as recommended by the committee.

Third reading of House Bill 8, relating to income tax, announced. Consideration of this was deferred and Substitute Senate Bill 26 was taken up in its place. Reps. Robertson, Minister Smith and Damon spoke against the passage of the bill which provides for the striking out of Schedule E. Notwithstanding the forcible remarks made the bill passed second reading by a vote of 7 to 5.

The Attorney-General said:

"There is probably no more difficult subject to approach among the various subjects for legislation than that of taxation. The more one has to do with taxation and legislating upon it, the more the difficulties are apprehended; and I think it is a sound principle of political economy, and the administration of public affairs, that when existing systems meet public requirements fairly well they should not be changed, unless for very good reasons."

The present system which is attacked by the bill now before the House was adopted two years ago and has been in force ever since. Like all new departures in the system of taxation, great opposition was raised to it; and strongly contested actions were brought before the courts, testing every feature of that law; and the construction of the law has been fully and finally declared. The tax pavers have become accustomed to its provisions and the revenues of the country have been very material

ly increased; as reported by the Minister of Finance. It is anticipated, as shown by the Minister of Finance's report and the message of the President at the opening of the Legislature, that it will still more increase the revenues in the future. There has been a substantial increase in the income from that law, which was a very marked departure in some respects from the previous law.

"Now when we have barely become accustomed to that law, it is proposed to start an innovation and branch out into another system of taxation, which I believe is not a sound method of procedure under the circumstances, and not suited to our conditions. We are in a transition state. We all understand the conditions of population, society, and business, and our political position at the present time; and to undertake now a radical departure, after so recently making a very great change, seems to me unsound.

"As far as I understand, the principle or idea of the income tax, it is theoretically the fairest tax. It has been successfully applied in England and some of the colonies, where conditions are different. In England, with a great population and comparatively a small area, and with a machinery of government unexcelled on the earth, they have been able to carry out the system fairly well. In New Zealand, with a homogeneous population of 700,000 people, with the best of conditions as to education and development of the country, they have carried out the provisions of an income tax successfully. There were great difficulties in instituting it there. With our conditions it would be extremely difficult to carry out such a law and have it work fairly and justly.

"In regard to the policy of the Government in this matter, that has been clearly and distinctly announced, through the message of the President to the Legislature at its opening, which is as follows: 'The operation of the tax law of 1896 produced in the main satisfactory results, and while it gave rise to litigation, it is now more fully understood, and its administration in the future will undoubtedly meet with but little opposition. For this reason, and also on account of a desire that all legislation should follow conservative lines, the Executive have decided not to introduce any new measure for the purpose of increasing the revenues.'

"I will in this connection remark upon the matter of the policy of the Executive. It has been stated in this house, and it has been published in the local press, that one of the difficulties of the work in the Legislature at this Session, one reason for the delay in its work, has been on account of the lack of policy on the part of the Government. It seems to me that those statements have been made rather thoughtlessly, and without basis in fact, because in the message of the President the policy of the Government was announced very clearly on the more important matters which are before the country. In the first place, the policy was announced in regard to our relations with the United States; next came the matter of public improvements, the policy of the Government in regard to which was clearly stated. Then in regard to education, revenue, consolidation of the public debt, cable communication, forestry, sanitation, and the appropriation bills. On all the main, essential matters for the administration of the Government for the next two years, a clear and definite policy has been announced in the message, the Appropriation Bill and on the floor of both Houses, and is being followed.

It seems to the Executive that under existing conditions it would be a mistake to exchange for the present system of taxation a new, untried and experimental system.

"I therefore support most heartily the motion to indefinitely postpone the present bill, which would set us adrift on the sea of experiment."

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 2:10 o'clock there was still no quorum in the House. Rep. Kneo moved to adjourn. The Speaker stated that he thought it would be better for the House to adjourn for three months and allow the members to go back to their homes rather than to keep putting off work by the tardiness of members.

House Bill 8, Income Tax Act, was taken up for consideration. Rep. Kahauelio moved that the bill be laid on the table. Lost by a vote of 6 to 7.

Under suspension of rules Rep. Robertson presented the report of the Judiciary Committee on Senate Bill 26 relating to the jurisdiction of the First Circuit in certain civil cases. The report recommended the Senate Bill be laid on the table. A substitute bill was presented and read first time by title while the report was laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

Some of the members kept walking out into the hall and frequently there were calls of "no quorum." Rep. Gear evidently became tired of this kind of thing and moved to adjourn. This was carried by a vote of 6 to 5.

No Petroleum Bombs.

None of the stories that come from Spanish sources as to the battle of Manila, says a Washington dispatch in the Baltimore Sun, appear so ridiculous to naval eyes as the statement that Commodore Dewey fired Manila and the Spanish ships by the use of petroleum bombs.

As a matter of fact, there is no such weapon of warfare in the American navy, nor would there be any use for it. The ordinary "service shell" is much more destructive and quite as capable of causing a fire in combustible material as any contrivance based upon the use of petroleum. This is plainly shown by the destruction of

ships through fires caused by service shells during the Japanese-Chinese war.

It was a disclosure of the great danger to men of war thus brought prominently forward that led Secretary Herbert to order reduced to a minimum all the woodwork in American warships, and to have all the wood fireproof. The wisdom of Mr. Herbert's course is apparent.

Dr. and Mrs. Wallace Terry of San Francisco who spent a month's honeymoon trip here, returned to their home on the Moana yesterday. Mrs. Terry was a schoolmate of Mrs. J. S. Walker when the latter was in the States.

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We are still carrying out our promise of each week making a special price on some one article. This week

Handsome Oak Parlor Tables

Will be sold at an inside figure. There is nothing out of the way with these, nor are they off stock; they are just exactly what we represent them to be—excellent value—handsome goods.

ROLL TOP DESKS
(various sizes)
The up-to-date model of convenience, for the business man, confidential clerk, and everyone desiring to have their business at their fingers' ends. Old furniture looks like new after it has passed through our hands.

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For all particulars apply to
W. F. ALLEN,
Office over Bishop & Co.'s Bank.
April 6th, 1898.

TIMELY TOPICS

May 19, 1898.

The summer is coming on and the rains are about finished; the hot, sultry and penetrating days just commenced.

The careful householder, if he be wise, will paint his house inside—and particularly outside, to insure its living to a good old age.

If you want to paint the entire house we have

HUBBUCK'S
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WHITE LEAD,

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OF

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Those using EGG WHITE SOAP will not suffer from chapped face or hands.

SAMPLE Cake given free on application. Come early as the supply of handsome pictures is limited.

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old worn out can make money one from us. any kind of a cheap as they sold for here.

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GLAZED FLAT BOTTOMED PANS.

MIXING BOWLS.

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A BEAUTY BOWER

Independence Hall Beautiful for
the Queen's Birthday Ball.

NEATH FLAGS AND FESTOONS

British and Hawaiian Flags and
Stars and Stripes—A Notable
Company in Attendance.

The promise of a real function in the way of a ball in honor of the birthday of Queen Victoria was more than fulfilled. The dancing party at Independence Park pavilion Tuesday night was a beautiful affair. It was attended by the leading people of the town and was excellently managed. Of course all the prominent members of the British community, headed by Mr. Kenny, were present. The American Minister was there and so was Mr. Schaefer, dean of the consular corps. Officers from the U. S. Gunboat Bennington were on the floor. The President and Mrs. Dole and Cabinet members and ladies were given places of honor.

Music for dancing was artistic and tuneful and the floor was smooth. Hall illumination was a feature. Electric lamps and acetylene gas jets were used and there was a flood of light. The committee on decorations is certainly to be complimented. The dressing of the hall was to the end of a harmonious color effect and the general scheme was decidedly clever and well worked out. First pendant were signal flags and banners. Then came festoons of greens. On the walls were palms and ferns. The stage end of the hall had a large portrait of Queen Victoria between flags with the British lion rampant on the Scotch color background and the stars and stripes of the United States. The handsome profile of the Queen was from the brush of Frank Davey. At the other end of the hall were the British and Hawaiian flags and the crown and the "V. R." in red incandescents. There were British, Hawaiian and American flags on the walls. In the dining room three tables had been attractively dressed under the direction of Mr. Krouse and the wall ornaments were greens. The whole place was pretty. The dance program was a long one and the floor was always crowded. Special numbers were the Highland Fling and the Highland Schottische. The supper provided was praised by all. Dancing continued to quite a late hour and all enjoyed the party. Besides being a social triumph, the ball fund will have a residue that will make a neat addition to the funds of the British Benevolent Society.

This was the organization that made the celebration such a marked success:

Chairman—W. J. Kenny, Esq., H. B. M.'s Acting Commissioner and Consul-General.

Vice-Chairman—Hon. A. S. Cleghorn.

Secretary—W. Horace Wright.

Finance—F. M. Swanzy, chairman;

Wm. G. Irwin, W. W. Wright, John Phillips and A. S. Cleghorn.

Reception—W. L. Stanley, chairman;

Dr. H. V. Murray, T. M. Starkey, Rev. V. H. Kitcat and Rev. Alex. Macintosh.

Decoration—George L. Dall, chairman; J. Lucas, J. Lightfoot, F. Davey, F. Harrison and W. White.

Floor—J. S. Walker, chairman; A. St. M. Mackintosh, Sir Robert Herron, E. B. Thomas, A. Garvie and T. Black.

Refreshments—Robert Catton, chairman; W. H. Pain, Dr. J. Weddick, W. W. Wright, W. Lishman and W. C. Sproul.

MANY CALLED.

Large Number of Guests Entertained by Commissioner Kenny.

At the British Commissioner's Tuesday, a reception was held for those who wished to call and of these there were a great many. The home in Palama was beautifully decorated, the flowers sent in by kind lady friends playing a most important part. A picture of Queen Victoria held a place of honor in the library of the Commissioner. The band, through the courtesy of Minister Cooper, furnished music under the trees. Judge W. L. Stanley and A. St. M. Mackintosh assisted Mr. Kenny in receiving the guests, who were most hospitably entertained. Among those present were the following:

Henry H. Cooper, Minister of Foreign Affairs, representing the President; Attorney-General Smith, S. M. Danca, Minister of Finance, United States Minister Sewall, Senator A. de S. Canavarro, Portuguese Charge d' Affaires; H. Shimamura, Japanese Minister; M. Louis Vossion, French Commissioner; U. S. Consul Haywood, F. A. Schaefer, Consul for Italy; H. M. von Holt, Consul for the Netherlands; H. Renfes, Consul for Spain; J. F. Hackfeld, Consul for Germany and Austria-Hungary; H. Focke, Consul for Belgium; F. M. Swanzy, Acting Vice-Consul for Great Britain; Goo Kim, Chinese Commercial Agent; Viggo Jacobson, William Frederick Lucas Stanley, Alexander St. Martin Mackintosh, Captain H. Berger, Bert Wilkinson, Bruce Cartwright, Bishop of Honolulu, H. C. Sloggett, H. D. S. Sloggett, Henry C. Watt, W. Prestidge, Fred. Naylor, W. Marritt, Dr. George Herbert, J. F. Soper, Dr. W. T. Monnar, C. M. V. Forster, J. A. Haskins, Fred. Whitney, Prof. Walter Maxwell, Dr. John S. McGrew, Dr. John Weddick, R. W. Shingle, C. G. Arderne Johnson, Thomas Lindsay, Senator H.



VICTORIA, R.

P. Baldwin, J. H. Soper, Jas. P. Cooke, Prof. Wm. T. Brigham, J. S. Walker, E. B. Thomas, G. B. Greig of Tahiti, F. D. Walker and wife, Roland Wansey, W. Horace Wright, David Shanks, H. S. Herbert, W. G. Singelhurst, A. A. Hobson, Dr. Henry W. Howard, Wm. G. Oliver, G. P. Wilder, J. W. Yarnley, Rev. V. H. Kitcat, Sir Robert Herron, E. D. Tenney, C. G. Ballentyne, T. G. Ballentyne, T. M. Starkey, Edgar Halstead, W. R. Castle, Walter C. Weedon, Dr. N. B. Emerson, James R. Holt, J. M. Monsarrat, H. M. Mist, J. Lucas, J. M. Oat, T. May, W. H. Paine, W. W. Wright, Robert Catton, Thos. Black, B. F. Dillingham, G. E. Boardman, Judge W. Austin Whiting, G. C. Potter, Senator H. L. Holstein, Capt. W. Smith, Alex. Garvie, Paul Neumann, Y. Christiey, Rev. C. M. Hyde, Senator F. S. Lyman, Frank Davey, Alex. Evans, Judge C. F. Hart, J. S. Emerson, Senator A. Hocking, George D. Gear, John W. Humphreys, Dr. F. Howard Humphries, W. H. Baird, J. Smith, David McCrea, A. McLean, Donald McIntyre, Dr. H. V. Murray, W. Lishman, L. E. Pinkham, W. C. Sproul, Fred. Harrison, W. N. Armstrong, O. St. John Gilbert, Dr. R. P. Myers, W. F. Allen, A. S. Humphreys, T. W. Rawlins and a large number of others.

There was a large and notable company for the luncheon given at 1 by

over the outlying rocks which lie along the coast in the vicinity.

The feeling in the gray sky, of sunlight back of the clouds about to break through but not flooding the scene, yet bathed in a gray light, is suggestive of clearing up. A part of this gray light has its reflex on the water, or at least a part of it, with handsome effect. The movement of the incoming, though broken waves, is well rendered and shows careful thought and a great deal of study of this very difficult subject. But the artist has been rewarded in his work by the result shown, for by close attention to detail in the rendering of the foam lines and twirls of frothy sea on the water in the immediate foreground he has secured an effect which is strikingly true to nature. "The Outposts" should command the attention of lovers of the fine arts in Honolulu.

A moonlight at Waiakea is an attempt at another difficult subject, one in which but few artists succeed but in which Mr. Hitchcock is as successful as in his bright day scenes. This canvas should attract general atten-

DYNAMOS IN USE

Success With Electric Power for Pumping at Waianae.

WATER GIVES INITIAL FORCE

Cheap, Certain and Plentiful is the Energy—The Plant—Other Sugar Estates Will Follow Example.

Judging from developments within the past few months, it would seem that electricity is destined to be the chief power on the various sugar estates throughout Hawaii.

One of the neatest improvements imaginable was recently installed at Waianae plantation, on this Island. Already its success has been demonstrated and it is also known that the plant, which cost in the neighborhood of \$12,000, will pay for itself in a little more than a year's time.

David Center, the popular manager of Waianae, is responsible for all this. While he was positive that the scheme was feasible, this was not the case with the owners of the plantation. However, they had the greatest confidence in Mr. Center, and allowed him every latitude in making the experiment.

Mr. Center, with a force of workmen, went high up in the Waianae mountains where they drove a tunnel for a distance of 450 feet. A large volume of water issued from this hole, which was carried in a flume for a distance of nineteen hundred feet, to the summit of a lofty hill. Here the water was turned into a large tank, at the bottom of which is connected a 12-inch pipe. This pipe leads down the steep incline of the hill to the power house. The water has drop of 750 feet, being driven through a nozzle, two and one-half inches in diameter.

At the present time a dynamo with a capacity of one hundred and fifty horse power is in operation. There is still space for a similar dynamo, which will give a total capacity of 300 horse power. The power is transmitted from the dynamo house, along wires, to the pumping plant, three miles distant. It requires but 75 horse power to operate the pump. Only three percent of the power is lost in the transmission.

The pump was a steam one. In making the change the steam pistons and valves were removed. It was also necessary to change the fly wheel to a rope pulley which is attached to a counter shaft that is driven by the electric motor.

McCandless Brothers are now engaged in boring more wells on Waianae plantation. When they have accomplished this, Manager Center will put more land under cane cultivation.

An electric plant was installed on Olowalu plantation last July. It has done effective service and up to date has not cost fifty cents for repairs. The plant has 100-horse power and is managed by two Japanese, one at the mill and one at the pump.

Proprietor August Dreier of Elele plantation on Kanai, will introduce electricity on his place, not only for his pumps but for an electric railway as well. The cars for the railway are now being constructed.

Manager George Weight of Kahuku, has been greatly encouraged by the success of the Waianae plant. He will soon begin tunnelling the mountains back of Kahuku for power water.

Manager Theodore Hoffman, of the Hawaiian Electric Light Company, put in the plants, both at Waianae and Olowalu.

Of the installation last week of a water wheel at Hilo, the Tribune says:

The new Pelton wheel for the electric light works is now in place and running like clock work. It is an 18-foot wheel and the second largest Pelton wheel in the world. This wheel will be used for the power of the ice plant. The lighting department will be hereafter run separately and the old wheel will be used for this. The pumping machinery is propelled by still another, making in all three water wheels of various sizes used at this plant.

MANSLAUGHTER.

Keaka is Charged With Causing Death of His Mother.

The coroner's jury in the case of Kaua (w) who died at Punahoa Tuesday evening under suspicious circumstances, met before Deputy Marshal Chillingworth yesterday afternoon and returned the verdict "That said Kaua came to her death on May 24th from heart disease, said death being caused by violence used upon deceased by Keaka, such violence causing unusual excitement, resulting in death." The jurors were as follows: John Kuana, George Cox, Joe Kalana, C. B. Maille, S. H. Uni and Albert Trask.

Immediately after the verdict was handed in Keaka was charged with manslaughter in the first degree.

Haailio was the main witness in the case. He saw Keaka strike the woman. She fell and was dragged by Keaka. Then came groanings and death. Haailio testified that Keaka was in the habit of striking the mother when angry.

Dr. Emerson gave testimony to the effect that Kaua was a sufferer from heart disease.

Use only one heaping teaspoonful of Schilling's Best Baking Powder to a quart of flour.

You must use two teaspoonsful of other baking powder.

600

Inquisition!

The horrors of the Inquisition have been related many times, and just now as it is brought forcibly to the mind, one wonders why so many people who condemn it are apparently willing to suffer day in and day out, agonies born of pain, almost equalling Spanish tortures.

We speak of you who purchase shoes all too small or too ill shaped for you. You who go to stores where the science of foot fitting has never been known and is not being learned. We carry the finest and largest stock in the country and understand our business.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co., FORT STREET.

HAMAKUA PLANTATION,
PAAUINO, HAWAII, H. I.

MR. J. G. SPENCER,
PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.,
Honolulu.

DEAR SIR:—The Secretary Disc Plow I purchased from you is giving us satisfaction. We are using it to plow under a crop of lupins. They are three feet high and very thick. Your plow turns them completely under, at the same time plowing the land fourteen inches deep.

I feel satisfied that with this plow the draft for the same quantity and depth of work is as 6 to 8. That is, with the old plow, to do the same work, it takes 8 good mules; with your plow it takes only 6, and they are less tired at night.

Please send me another plow by first schooner leaving for this.

You are at liberty to use this in any way you may see fit. Yours truly,

A. LIDGATE.



W. J. KENNY, ESQ.

(Photo by Davey.)

Her Britannic Majesty's Acting Commissioner and Consul General.

Mr. Kenny to the members of the committee of the day. A number of addresses were made. Mr. Kenny responded for the Queen and in the course of his remarks pleasantly alluded to "our cousins beyond the sea" and their present situation. The health of Mr. Kenny was proposed in a well turned speech by Judge Stanley. Others who made remarks appropriate to the occasion, wishing the Queen long life and happiness and not forgetting various nations were Messrs Swanzy, Rev. Alex. Macintosh, Robt. Catton, Dan'l Logan and H. Berger.

HITCHCOCK'S WORK.

Artist's Exhibition Work Sent From Hawaii for Kilohana.

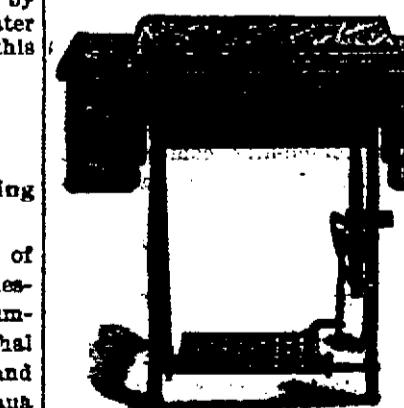
J. T. Stackler, in the Hilo Herald, says of some of the work of D. Howard Hitchcock that will be shown soon in the Kilohana Art League rooms:

The most important piece, the artist has fittingly termed "The Outpost," a marine, showing the incoming tide at Cocoman Island, dashing and foaming in twirling and broken waves.

WE DON'T WANT YOUR MONEY!

Your Promise to Pay

A LITTLE EVERY MONTH is what we would like.



BUY A SEWING MACHINE

On the Instalment Plan.
We are Sole Agents for
the two Best Makes, viz:

"WHEELER & WILSON" AND THE "DOMESTIC."

Both of which we Guarantee.

All kinds of Machine Needles and Machine Parts kept in stock or imported to order.

Honolulu.

L. B. KERR, Sole Agent.

WATSON, LAIDLAW & CO.'S

Water-Driven Centrifugal

Which does away with two-thirds of the floor space, three-fourths of the oil, and the whole of the belting required for drying sugar with the ordinary machine.

May be seen in motion on application to

ROBERT CATTON.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SETH-WEEKLY.

SECOND TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1898

The celebration Tuesday of the anniversary of the birth of Queen Victoria, was not only appropriate, but enthusiastic. The community became Englishmen in their loyalty to the unblemished reign of the British Queen. The Americans of the Northern States will ever be grateful to the woman who firmly refused to terminate British neutrality during the civil war, when Napoleon III earnestly urged the British Government to join France in breaking the blockade of the Southern ports.

CUBAN ALLIES.

Some of the political difficulties involved in Cuban intervention already appear. The insurgent government of Cuba seems to have resolved to be taken at once into President McKinley's counsels. The people of the United States acting by their President have entirely disregarded the political situation in Cuba, excepting as it was involved in relieving the starving and downtrodden Cubans and the expulsion of the Spaniards. The President evidently has no abiding faith in the political morality of the revolutionists. He refused to recognize the Cuban government, because he could not, and cannot trust it. Congress under the popular movement has taken more "stock" in it than the President has. "Remember the Maine" is a grand cry, but it does not make the ignorant revolutionists any better than they are. They are still cruel and bigoted, and proud by inheritance, and will, sooner or later refuse any gratitude to the Americans for the splendid succor now lavishly given to them. No doubt General Lee has made President McKinley familiar with the class of people he is to deal with. The dispatches indicate trouble between Gen. Gomez and the Junta in New York. That party among the insurgents that gets the ear of the American Government will handle the American coin which will be used for political or warlike purposes.

The wisdom of the President in refusing to be placed under, or be bound by, the so-called Cuban government was evidently the result of a very careful examination of the situation. It may safely be predicted, that the American Government will have, in the long run, more annoyance in dealing with the Cuban rebels than with Spanish fleet.

There seems to be some reluctance in Washington to allow a very large gift of guns and ammunition to the rebels. These may be used by them in destroying the Spaniards, in the first place, and then in annoying the Americans, if they refuse to follow the dictates of the Cuban government.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Under the constitutional limitation, the session of the Legislature is close to its end, unless extended. The Senate finished with commendable speed its consideration of the appropriation bills, while it is the general impression that the House has dawdled a good deal. Just at present it has a violent attack of economical gripe, and in some instances has been nearly bent double with the cramps of stinginess.

In many respects the Legislative body is a study. President Hosmer should have taken the advanced students of Oahu College, in relays, and with regularity, to these legislative sessions, in order to give them object lessons in the business of making laws. If they did not obtain much instruction in the theory and art of "how to do it," they would have obtained much experience and practice in the art of "how not to do it."

The community would do gross injustice if it did not recognize the value of the services of intelligent, industrious men in both Senate and House. Some of them have made decided sacrifices in accepting legislative office. Their contribution to the good of the country should be and must be recognized.

The faults of the legislative body are those usually found in bodies of this character, composed of men without party ties. At the beginning of the session, the members of both branches refused with some indignation any government leadership. Every member seems to have carefully read the political novel; "Go it alone, or every man his own Boss." This was especially the case with the "rosebuds" of the House, many of whom felt very conscious of profusely exhaling sweet legislative odors of knowledge. The Ministers were insulted to some extent. Each member of the Cabinet

was treated as if he were the "nigger head" in the side show of the circus and the members who had a high duty to perform shied missiles at him.

Quite too many of the members spent their time in posting notices all over the Legislative garden warning the Cabinet to "keep off the grass" or "no Ministerial dogs permitted to bathe in this pond."

The consequence is that the Ministers, instead of acting as leaders of the dominant party, as they do in other countries, have been in the position of kites without any tails to them.

If the members of the Legislature had chosen to study their relations to the people and government, they would quickly have discovered that they were illustrating the political blunders and errors of the members of the modern French Republic's Assembly, which refuses to trust the government, and vainly attempts crude, disorganized parliamentary government, in which every member is the hero of the political novel we have quoted, "Go it alone, or every man his own Boss." If each branch of the Legislature would, out of its contingent fund, purchase for each member a copy of "France," recently written by J. E. C. Bodley, a writer of much power, there would appear before them, in rather a ghastly way, the strange, inconsistent, and at times ludicrous acts of the legislative body of a new and great Republic, conducted on the principle of no party lines, as it is here.

Indeed, in reviewing the doings of the Legislature, up to the present time, the ruling idea seems to have been, especially in the House, to regard the Executive departments as not above suspicion, and at any rate, not worthy of party leadership. While the government generally announced its policy, in the opening of the session, it did not take the usual means commonly adopted in all countries, of organizing a "machine" to carry through its policy. It is not enough to declare a policy. It is just as necessary to hitch up legislative teams that will pull it through.

The government did not do this, the members of the Legislature did not choose a leader out of their own body, nor has the American Union party tried to enforce several very valuable measures, contained in its platform, through want of a leader.

This general aspect of the Legislative body does not call for any severe criticism. It is an old story in political growth. It shows how a body of men almost unconsciously are doing here, just what other bodies of men have done elsewhere, under similar circumstances.

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The attacks made in the Legislature upon the Superintendent of Public Works is only another instance of the inability of men, who can manage their own affairs successfully, to grasp and wisely deal with matters outside of the lines of their own experience. We are not defending all of Mr. Rowell's methods. Some of them may be open to criticism. It would be strange if they were not, in view of the fact that he is called upon to deal practically with more details than any man in the Republic. He is not allowed the assistance that he ought to have. He works more hours than any man in public office, excepting perhaps the Attorney-General. Moreover, the business of the department has increased three fold since he took it, and then he has had little or no increase of his working force.

The Superintendent in dealing with public matters, has had to deal with a hand to mouth policy on the part of community. The adoption and execution of large and intelligent plans has been prevented by the ignorance and neglect of previous Legislatures. When the community comes to its senses, it invariably demands a scapegoat.

We know that the expeditious and cheap method of dredging out harbor channels was the Superintendent's invention or discovery. We know that for many years, it was assumed that the cost of dredging out a ship channel in Pearl harbor was fixed at near a million of dollars. We know that this discovery of the Superintendent that the sand and coral on the bar could be rapidly pumped out, reduced the estimate to a mere trifle. We know that Admirals Irwin and Walker fully appreciated it and commended it. We know that the present dredging machine, furnished by the San Francisco Dredging Co. was not especially adapted to the material found in our waters but was altered and changed and made successful by the Superintendent, so that it has become an efficient apparatus. We know, also, that the agent of that company, which does dredging all over the world, has adopted these improvements by the Superintendent, and is now using

them in government work at Port Royal, S. C.

This is only one of the many cases, where the Superintendent has overcome serious engineering difficulties, and saved large sums of money to the Government. The discoverer of the means by which Pearl harbor may be easily dredged out is worthy of public recognition.

But the men who should know all of these facts, and act intelligently upon them, find neither time nor opportunity to become familiar with them, and therefore pass hasty, immature judgments upon them. To pass thoughtful, intelligent judgment upon them requires time and study.

If the Superintendent was condemned after a just and careful review of his methods, no one should complain. To condemn him with a "horse-shed" opinion is unjust.

The Superintendent is a very poor politician, we admit. A "good" civil engineer in public life should be a good political engineer. Nearly all of the American communities employ the combination talent of engineering and politics in one man. It costs heavily of course, and the community is most unmercifully robbed, but this method often provides places for many worthy men, who have been kicked out of other places for incompetence and drunkenness.

The greatest scandals in municipal and state governments are found in the departments of public works. Much of the engineering work is underground or concealed. Frauds cannot be traced out.

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"BRYN MAWR," Penn., April 9.—Miss Susan Grimes Walker, a graduate of Bryn Mawr College, has just been appointed head of Fliske Hall, the new hall of residence for the women of Barnard College, to be opened in October, on Riverside Heights, New York City.

Miss Walker is the daughter of Admiral Walker. She was a member of the class of '93, and when at Bryn Mawr was President of the Self-Government Association. Her special work was in the departments of history and political science.

After taking her A. B. she was Secretary to the Dean of Bryn Mawr and graduate student in sociology, 1893-4. In the following year, 1894-5, she filled the office of Secretary to the President, being enrolled also as a graduate student in history. In 1895-6 she was teacher of science in the McDonald-Ellis School, Washington, D. C. For several years Miss Walker has been active in the College Settlements Association, of which she is one of the chief officers.

Regarding thorough preparation for war, a story is told of Molte in 1870, which is suggestive. "When the war against France was declared, a staff officer brought him the news and woke him up to receive it at two in the morning. He simply said, 'The first portfolio in the second drawer of my table,' and then promptly turned over and went to sleep again. This portfolio contained all the instructions that were necessary for what is called in military technology the 'dislocation' of the army, so ready was everything in every department. The movement of every regiment and division and corps was provided for. The route of every commander was marked out. By the time Molte had risen and dressed, the mighty host was marching, with the precision of the most deadly science, to that astonishing series of victories which in two months had laid France at Bismarck's feet. The army, too, was ready from cap to shoes. This is what military men in our day call 'preparation for war.' It took years to make."

The dispatches indicate that the Spaniards have chosen to cross the Atlantic, and fight the Americans near their own base. If this was their plan, the battle has probably been fought by this time. If fought it was not a Carite affair. The more serious American journals admit the superiority of the Spanish cruisers over the American cruisers in speed, but hardly an equality in battleships. It is said by

According to the newspapers, an Ohio husband became the happy father of seven children not long ago. Of the seven all lived but one. It is to be hoped he laid in a supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, the only sure cure for cough, whooping-cough, colds and coughs, and so insured his children against these diseases. For sale by druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

TENDER WAS MADE.**Ilands as Base Offered to the United States.****MR. HATCH TO MR. MCKINLEY.**

Minister Cooper Makes Statement.
Good Impression Made-House
Still Stabbing at Salaries.

SENATE.

Eighty-sixth Day, May 26.
The Senate bill regulating the opening of streets on private lands in Honolulu came up on third reading and passed.

The Senate bill ratifying the sale of two lots of land in North Kona under the Homestead Act of 1884 passed third reading.

The bill levying a duty of 25 cents a pound on chicory, raw or otherwise, and upon caromel cereal or other substitutes of coffee, the product of any foreign country and imported into the Republic was reported back from the Printing Committee, read by title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Owing to the absence of Senator Brown the opium bill was deferred to Monday.

At 10:20 o'clock the Senate adjourned. Just after adjournment and while all the members were present Minister Cooper entered and announced that advices had been received from Minister Hatch noting that he had transmitted to President McKinley the offer made by this Government to the United States, prior to the victory of Admiral Dewey, of the use of the Islands as a base of supplies, if necessary, for the formation of an alliance between the two countries. No answer had been received from the United States.

The Jockey club is offering the prizes for the entertainment of the public, and I do think that we, the horsemen, should criticize its course.

However, Mr. Cunningham has been at the great expense of bringing a horse to Hawaii, which until recently fairly outclassed any horse on the Islands. Now Loupe and W. Wood, recent importations, are in the class of Mr. Cunningham's Our Boy.

According to his own statement, Mr. Cunningham believes that his horse has not the speed to compete with these horses, but believes that he might have a show under the best three in five heats system.

Even the believers in Our Boy will admit that this animal is in better condition for the coming events, for the reason that he has been in the country longer and has been in training for a longer period.

I regret that Our Boy is to be withdrawn from the races, but in order that Mr. Cunningham may satisfy himself as to what his animal is made of, I wish to inform him that I am ready and willing to match W. Wood against Our Boy for \$500 or more at any time after June 11 and up to July 1.

Mr. Cunningham, of all people, should be last to speak of the participation of Creole in a free-to-all class as "ridiculous." He has evidently forgotten the recent special meet when that plucky animal took a heat from his own horse. However, it's pretty generally known that Mr. Cunningham allowed Creole to win the heat, to the great surprise of the public.

Rep. McCandless wanted the item of \$8000 for custom guards, all ports, struck out. The Customs Bureau had already asked for half the sum, where was the use of giving them the whole of it. This proved most unpopular motion with the House. Reps. McCandless and Kahalelio were the only ones who voted it.

Rep. Gear introduced the subject of a steam launch for the Customs Bureau. An engineer must be had to run the launch. He would recommend the insertion of a new item of \$3000 for an engineer. The consideration of this was deferred until the launch item was made \$2700 for 18 months. Carried.

At 12 noon the House took a recess at 1:30 p. m.

In the afternoon the Vice-Speaker waited until nearly 2 o'clock. The members who were present became uneasy as it did not look as if a quorum would arrive. The Vice-Speaker announced that the tardy members should be taught a lesson and declared the House adjourned.

THE PAY OF TRAINED NURSES.

The average sum paid to pupil nurses is ten dollars a month for the first year, and fourteen dollars a month during the second year, writes Elizabeth Robinson Scovil on "The Life of a Trained Nurse," in the May Ladies Home Journal. The remuneration varies in different institutions. In a few training schools the nurses are paid nothing. After graduation head nurses in hospital wards receive from twenty to thirty dollars per month; superintendents from five hundred to twelve hundred dollars a year. District nurses, who are employed by various churches, societies, and sometimes by private benevolence, to work

among the sick poor, receive about the same salary as a head nurse in a hospital, exclusive of board.

Private nurses receive from fifteen to twenty-five dollars a week. They have to pay the rent of a room to use as a headquarters, and their earnings are more or less precarious. It is rare for a nurse to be employed all the time, and her work is so arduous that it would be impossible for her to stand the strain of continuous work.

A 3 IN 5 CHANCE**Mr. Cunningham's Horse Need Not Remain Idle.**

Can Be Accommodated at Owner's Terms—Col. Cornwell Has a Few Words to Say—Money Talks.

MR. EDITOR:—The letter of Mr. W. Cunningham, published yesterday in one of your evening contemporaries, is full of "misstatements." Mr. Cunningham lays a great deal of stress on "passing around the hat" and raising the sum of \$600 for the improvement of the track. While the Jockey club did not advance one cent toward this enterprise, he must remember that the members of the Jockey club subscribed for the bulk of that \$600.

Mr. Cunningham should also remember that the Jockey club is arranging the program of events for the Kamehameha Day races. When it decided to make the harness events best two-in-three heats instead of three to five, the club did not consider the wishes of any horseman in the premises, but very properly complied with the wishes of the public, whose money received at the gate, defrays the expenses of the meet. There is no getting around the fact that the patrons of the track are almost unanimously in favor of the two in three rule, which has been adopted at all the large race meets in the States.

The Jockey club is offering the prizes for the entertainment of the public, and I do think that we, the horsemen, should criticize its course.

However, Mr. Cunningham has been at the great expense of bringing a horse to Hawaii, which until recently fairly outclassed any horse on the Islands. Now Loupe and W. Wood, recent importations, are in the class of Mr. Cunningham's Our Boy.

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"My daughter was afflicted with impure blood. There were running sores all over her body and they caused her much suffering. We tried medicines that were recommended as blood purifiers, but could not see that they did any good. A friend told me about Hood's Sarsaparilla and I began giving the girl this medicine. The result was that she was perfectly cured after taking a few bottles. She has had no symptoms of scrofulosis since that time." MARIE M. SMITH, South Middleboro, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Inset upon Hood's; take no substitute.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY,
Wholesale Agents.

SOME GENEALOGY

R. W. Wilcox Corrects State
MENTS IN EX-QUEEN'S BOOK.

ANCESTRY OF LILIOUKALANI

Only Surviving Members of Royal School Destined to Be Rulers of Hawaii.

MR. EDITOR.—Please allow me a space in the columns of your journal. On pages 399-400, and appendix E, F and G of "Hawaii's Story by Hawaii's Queen," I find genealogies arranged, corrected and also foot notes, by the ex-Queen Lilioukalani.

As some of these genealogies and foot notes are incorrect, and for the sake of young students of Hawaiian history, I now undertake to give true correction on these pedigrees, and supported by Hawaiian authorities, such historians and genealogists as B. M. Kamakau, A. Fornander, J. K. Unauna, P. S. Pakelukani and others. (Appendix E, No. 1—Genealogy of Lilioukalani.—On her mother's side.)

This genealogy is all right except the foot note.

Kepooekalani, son of Kamehameha I, the father, and Kamakahehikuli, the mother, was a half-cousin of Kamehameha I on their mother's side alone, and not a first cousin. Thus, Haae-a-Kauanamui-a-Mahi, with Kekelakalani, (sister of Keemumokunui) begat Keklispolwa II who became Keoua's third wife, and became the mother of Kamehameha I and Kalamalokolu-ku-a-Kepooekalani alias Kellimaike. Haee with Kekelakalani begat two daughters, Kamakahehikuli and Haalou. As Kamakahehikuli was a half-sister of Kekelakalani, consequently Kepooekalani was a half-cousin of Kamehameha I. (Vide, Fornander, Unauna and others.)

No. 2.—(On her father's side).

To make this genealogy complete we must add more wife to Kekelakalani, whose name was Kapahila-Ahu, mother of Kaolanihi. Thus, Kalaninui-hamama took his own daughter Kaolanihi for one of his wives, after the tragic death of Kapahila-Ahu. Therefore, Alapahawihine, daughter of Kaolanihi and great-grandmother of Lilioukalani became an Alii-naha, one of the ancient ranks of high chiefs.

No. 1—Genealogy of Kamehameha I. This genealogy is correct, except the foot note is wrong.

Heulu and Kamakaimoku are half-brother and half-sister, and as Heulu was Keawa-heulu's father and Kamakaimoku was Keoua's mother. Therefore, Keawa-heulu and Keoua were half-cousins and not direct first cousins.

No. 2—Genealogy of Kamehameha I. This genealogy is incomplete; Keemumokunui had a sister, Kekelakalani who was Haae's tabued wife and mother of Keklispolwa II. The foot note is misleading again, Kalaninui-hamama and Keemumokunui were half-brothers, both were sons of Keawekahakalokamoku of different mothers.

Genealogy of Kepooekalani, son of Kamehameha I, grandson of Keawepoepoe, and great grand-father of Lilioukalani is badly mixed up. The foot notes of it are nearly all incorrect. Haae's father, as I already stated was Kamanihi-a-Mahi the mother was Kepoomahana.

"The Royal Twins of Kekalikane," as they were called, Kamehameha and Kamana were the sons of Keawepoepoe, son of Lonoikahaupu with Queen Kahanikauleleiahi their mother was Kanonea, a daughter of Lonoikahaupu of the Ehu family. Kekelakalani sister of Keemumokunui, Keoua's aunt, was Haae's tabued wife hereto-fore mentioned, and their issue was Keklispolwa II, who was married to her first cousin Keoua, and before Kamehameha I and Kalamalokolu-ku-a-Kepooekalani alias Kellimaike as stated before. But Kekelakalani wife of Kamana was another Kekelakalani entirely. She was a daughter of Keaukahikuhau and Kekalipolwani, half-sister of Keemumokunui and Kekelakalani I, son and daughter of Keaukahikuhau and Kekalipolwani, and Kalanikuleleiahi, king and queen of Hawaii. (Vide Fornander, page 820).

Keoua whose full name was Kalanikupukahikuhau Keoua, son of Keemumokunui and grandson of Keawepoepoe, who during his youth went to Hina, East Maui, in search of the hands of the coast tabued chieftesses Kekalikane and Kalanikuleleiahi, who were great great granddaughters of the most exalted tabued reigning chieftess Kaakauanui who held the highest and uncommon rank called Poo hoolewa i ka ia, Namahau who rebelled against Kamehameha I in 1786 on Hawaii was a direct descendant of the aforesaid Kaakauanui.

The only issue of this marriage by Kekalikane was a son called Kalokokamali, the ancestor of the high chieftess Elizabeth Kekalikane (Mrs. F. S. Pratt). Vide S. M. Kamakau's and P. S. Pakelukani's.

Keoua's next wife was his first cousin in Keklispolwa II, mother of Kamehameha I and Kekalikane. Keoua's fourth wife was Kamakahehikuli, daughter of Haee with his other wife

Kekelakalani. The issue of this marriage was a son called Kaitimahu, grandfather of the late King Lunalilo.

Keoua's fifth wife was Kalole, daughter of King Kekulike of Maui, with Keklispolwa. (Kalole was a sister of Kamehamehanui and Kekelikane.) The issue was a daughter, Kekipoiwa-Lilika, who afterward became the wife of King Kalanikupu's son Kihawao, and became the mother of Keopuolani, mother of Liholiho (Kamehameha II), Kamekaouli (Kamehameha III) and Princess Henrietta Nahoa. His sixth wife was Manonoumali, daughter of King Alapainui of Hawaii, with Keklispolwa. (Keklispolwa was also the mother of King Kalanikupu's history of Kamehameha IV.) Keoua's seventh wife was Akahinui, their issue was a son called Kailiwohi who became grand-father of the late chiefess Akahi of Keed, Kona, Hawaii.

It is inexplicable how the ex-Queen

Fornander's as her authority, and yet Fornander's pedigree on genealogy of Kepooekalani is very far from the

ex-Queen Lilioukalani.

As some of these genealogies and foot notes are incorrect, and for the sake of young students of Hawaiian history, I now undertake to give true correction on these pedigrees, and supported by Hawaiian authorities, such historians and genealogists as B. M. Kamakau, A. Fornander, J. K. Unauna, P. S. Pakelukani and others. (Appendix E, No. 1—Genealogy of Lilioukalani.—On her mother's side.)

This genealogy is all right except the foot note.

Kepooekalani, son of Kamehameha I, the father, and Kamakahehikuli, the mother, was a half-cousin of Kamehameha I on their mother's side alone, and not a first cousin. Thus, Haae-a-Kauanamui-a-Mahi, with Kekelakalani, (sister of Keemumokunui) begat Keklispolwa II who became Keoua's third wife, and became the mother of Kamehameha I and Kalamalokolu-ku-a-Kepooekalani alias Kellimaike. Haee with Kekelakalani begat two daughters, Kamakahehikuli and Haalou. As Kamakahehikuli was a half-sister of Kekelakalani, consequently Kepooekalani was a half-cousin of Kamehameha I. (Vide, Fornander, Unauna and others.)

No. 2.—(On her father's side).

To make this genealogy complete we must add more wife to Kekelakalani, whose name was Kapahila-Ahu, mother of Kaolanihi. Thus, Kalaninui-hamama took his own daughter Kaolanihi for one of his wives, after the tragic death of Kapahila-Ahu. Therefore, Alapahawihine, daughter of Kaolanihi and great-grandmother of Lilioukalani became an Alii-naha, one of the ancient ranks of high chiefs.

No. 1—Genealogy of Kamehameha I. This genealogy is correct, except the foot note is wrong.

Heulu and Kamakaimoku are half-brother and half-sister, and as Heulu was Keawa-heulu's father and Kamakaimoku was Keoua's mother. Therefore, Keawa-heulu and Keoua were half-cousins and not direct first cousins.

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IN FROM HAWAII

The Tahitian Castaways Are Safe in Honolulu.

Received Hospitably By the Natives at Hookena—Schooner Brought By Deputy Sheriff Lazaro.

The little schooner Tetautua (in Hawaiian, Kekaukua) from Tahiti, arrived in port early yesterday morning in command of Deputy Sheriff Lazaro of Hookena who was detailed by Sheriff Andrews to bring her to this port for the purpose of having mat-

ters arranged with the Consul here in

order to admit of the schooner's re-

turn to Tahiti, the home of the eight

souls now aboard. The schooner arri-

ved off this port at 9:30 o'clock Wednes-

day night but it was not deemed proper

to bring her in at that time. Deputy

Sheriff Lazaro sailed in at this office

last evening and gave a most interest-

ing account of his experiences with

Captain Tanau (in Hawaiian, Kanan)

and the people on the vessel, all of

whom, the half-caste Frenchman (son

of the owner) excepted, are pure

Tahitians. Said Lazaro:

"From infancy I was weak and delicate

and grew to be anything but a robust child

I suffered from debility, no appetite, and

the usual consequence of such complaints.

But my parents hearing of the health restor-

ing properties of

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

procured some for me and I am happy to say

that I have been better ever since. I am now

quite well, and can recommend Dr. Ayer's Sar-

saparilla as a good family medicine."

For constipation take Dr. Ayer's Pill. Take

one every day, and you will be well. Take them

with Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla; one aids the other.

DEPUTY SHERIFF LAZARO.

States army. One town man who was

worsted by Giberson has made a written

protest to the local society which

introduced and recommended the fel-

low. Giberson escaped from Honolulu

on the Cape Otway, the Klondike

steamer.

LOCAL BREVIETIES.

Sugar 4%.

Judge Wildemann is quite ill at San

Francisco.

There will be no Board of Health

meeting this week.

The Oahu Railway is sending a

train to Waialua every evening.

John Waterhouse is home after eight

weeks of life in San Francisco.

Judge Perry is booked to sail for

San Francisco on the Zealandia June

14th.

Col. Fisher has ordered the First

Regiment off for 2:15 p.m. Decoration

Day.

The Myrtle Boat Club received a

new practice shell from Australia by

the McNamee.

It is said that the Cabinet is con-

sidering on twenty or thirty extra days

for the House.

An offer of a ton of coffee for use

at the Omaha Exposition Hawaiian

space has been made.

Captain King, Minister of Interior,

is at the Volcano house and his health

is improving every day.

Keaka, the man charged with man-

slaughter in the first degree, will be

tried on the 28th inst.

Benson, Smith & Co. guarantee But-

termal Soap to be of the highest

standard in every detail.

Attorney-General Smith is prouder

of being a grandpa than of coming out

in close legislative vote.

Passengers on steamers coming into

the harbor during the day say that the

tow-boats fine in its gale dress.

The Carter Memorial Fountain com-

mittee will not for the present do any-

thing further in the matter of site.

REV. W. M. KINCAID

Central Union Calls Minister
Minneapolis Clergyman.

Known to a Number of People
Here Is Strongly Recommended.

Rev. William M. Kincaid, D. D., of Minneapolis, will be chosen pastor of Central Union Church, to succeed Rev. Douglas Putnam Birnie, who will retire in the latter part of July.

At present Rev. Dr. Kincaid is the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Minneapolis. He will be expected to reach Honolulu sometime in August that he may be ready to take up his new work early in September. During August, the Central Union pulpit will be temporarily filled, possibly by some California pastor.

Chief Justice Judd presided over last night's business meeting of Central Union Church members. W. W. Hall officiated as secretary. Chairman W. F. Frear reported for the Pastoral Committee, consisting also of Professor W. D. Alexander and W. A. Bowen.

Justice Frear stated that the committee, after the most careful investigation, had decided to recommend to the church that a call be extended to Rev. Dr. Kincaid. He had been highly recommended by Rev. J. A. Cruzan, Rev. Mr. Beckwith, of Maui, Dr. McLane, of Oakland, and President Northrup, of the University of Minnesota. The first three named gentlemen were formerly pastors of Central Union. Mr. Frear added that Rev. Dr. Kincaid was pastor of the First Baptist Church of San Francisco for a period of eight years. When he took charge the church had a total membership of 200 and a debt of \$40,000 hanging over it. When he left the membership roll had increased to 600 and the debt had been liquidated.

About eight years ago Rev. Dr. Kincaid changed his faith in baptism and took charge of the First Presbyterian Church of Minneapolis. The membership has increased three-fold since his ministration and the church has built a handsome stone edifice.

Professor Alexander said that Rev. Dr. Kincaid had always been popular with the young people. He was very successful in the Secretary's office of the Y. M. C. A. in Oakland some years ago. J. B. Atherton believed that the church would make no mistake in calling Rev. Dr. Kincaid. "He holds on the young people and the young men in college makes me feel that he would be a grand man for us here."

Captain Bray, of the missionary packet Morning Star, is personally acquainted with the new pastor. He spoke very highly of his work. Miss Charlotte Hall, daughter of W. W. Hall attended Rev. Dr. Kincaid's church in Minneapolis for two years.

Rev. Dr. Kincaid is an earnest and deliberate pulpit talker. He is a thinker and a ready speaker, never requiring notes.

Mr. Kincaid is an active church worker. She occupied the pulpit in Minneapolis on one occasion when her husband was ill. The Kincaids have three children, a son, fourteen years of age, a daughter of twelve and a baby boy of three.

Last evening's meeting voted unanimously for Rev. Dr. Kincaid. The rules governing Central Union require that two-thirds of the members must cast their ballots for a nominee for pastor before the candidate can be called. Over seventy members voted in the affirmative last evening. Circulars and ballots will be sent out today to those members who were absent.

FROM L. M. JOHNSON.

Former N. G. H. Non-Com Writes

From Manila.

L. M. Johnson and wife, who may be said to be "of this city," are in Manila. It is safe to say that Mr. Johnson, formerly sergeant-major of the First Regiment, N. G. H., a man proficient in the use of artillery and a good American, took an intense interest in the battle which has made George Dewey an historical figure. The wife of Mr. Johnson was Miss Oleson of Honolulu. The couple were married at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. Jay Greene here about three years ago. Mr. Greene received a letter from Johnson by the S. S. China, the letter having been brought to Hong Kong by the American minister. The date of the note was Manila, April 19. A daughter had been born to Mrs. Johnson on the 10th inst.

In this matter the words of Johnson may be accepted as expert testimony. He has seen service, having been through a sharp war as an officer of the navy of one of the South American Republics. Johnson said that on the 19th the captain general of the Philippines expected the American fleet "at any hour" from Hong Kong. It was then believed that war had been declared and every possible preparation for the defense of Manila and for the reception of the warships of the United States had been made.

According to Johnson the rebels of the Philippines were extremely anxious to have the Americans appear. The insurgent party is strong and has

been established for more than a century. The revolutionists were greatly elated. They declared that "the day of reckoning with Spain" had come.

It may be assumed as certain, from the comments in Johnson's letter that the Spaniards thought they would have an easy victory over the Yankee squadron and that the soldiers and sailors of the crown believed implicitly that the braggadocio proclamation of the captain general would be carried out to the letter.

The intention of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson was to leave Manila for Paris so soon as Mrs. Johnson was able to travel.

Consul's Opinion.

In replying to the notification of the liquor taboo vote of the executive committee of the Big 100, Consul-General Haywood says: "I feel confident that the commanding officers of the troops would doubt the propriety of allowing them on shore if they thought liquor would be freely given to them. As we all desire that the troops be given shore liberty, I consider it wise on the part of your committee to eliminate every feature of the entertainment which would, in the slightest degree, tend to defeat that privilege."

Bad Storm.

The Moana brought reports of very rough weather at Sydney and along the Coast. There had been, up to time of leaving, 6 wrecks and 13 other casualties amongst shipping. The weather had not moderated when the Moana left. Many lives were lost.

A LESSON FOR THE WEAK.

Do you see that locomotive engine standing on the side-track? Something has broken down about it. There is not a hiss of steam from its valves; it is still and cold as a dead whale on a beach; it can't draw a train; it can't even move itself. Now, tell me, do you believe that any amount of tinkering and hammering at it would make it go? Not a bit! Nothing on earth will make it go except steam in the boiler, and even that won't unless the engine is in order. Everybody knows that, you say. Do they? Then why don't they act on this principle in every case where it applies?

Here is such case. Writing concerning his wife, a gentleman says: "In the autumn of 1880, my wife fell into a low, desponding state through family bereavement. Her appetite was poor, and no food, however light, agreed with her. After eating she had pain, and tightness at the chest, and a sense of fullness as if swollen around the waist. She was much troubled with flatulence, and had pain at the heart and palpitation. At times she was so prostrated that she was confined to her room for days together, and had barely strength to move."

"At first she consulted a doctor at Ferry Hill, but getting worse, she went to see a physician at Newcastle. The latter gave her some relief, but still she did not get her strength up; and after being under his treatment for six months she discontinued going to him. Better and worse, she continued to suffer for over a year, when she heard of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. She began taking it, and soon her appetite revived and her food gave her strength. In a short time she was quite a new woman. Since that time (now nearly twelve years ago) I have always kept this medicine in the house, and if any of my family all anything a few doses puts us right—Yours truly, (Signed) George Walker, Grocer, &c., Ferry Hill, near Durham, October 25th, 1893."

We call attention especially to those words in Mr. Walker's letter which are printed in italics. You can pick them out at a glance. They show how fully he understands where human strength comes from—that it comes from digested food and not from any medicines the doctor or any one else can give us. Let us have no mistake or confusion of mind on this important point.

For example, Mrs. Walker was ill with indigestion and dyspepsia. Her symptoms, and how she suffered, her husband tells us. The disease destroyed her power to obtain any strength from food, and Nature suspended her appetite in order that she might not make bad worse by eating what could only ferment in the stomach and fill her blood with the resulting poisons. The only outcome of such a state of things must be pain and weakness—weakness which, continued long enough, must end in absolute prostration and certain death.

Well, then, she failed to get up her strength under the treatment of either doctor. Why? Simply because the medicines they gave her—whatever they may have been—did not cure the torpid and inflamed stomach. If they had cured it then she would have got up her strength exactly as she afterwards did when she took Seigel's Syrup. But the trouble is this: Medicines that will do this are rare. If the doctors possess them they would use them, and cure people with them, of course. Mother Seigel's is one of these rare and effective medicines. If there is another as good the public has not yet been made acquainted with the fact. But even the Syrup does not impart strength; it is not a so-called "tonic;" there is no such thing. It (the syrup) cures the disease, drives out the poison, repairs the machine.

Then comes the appetite (all of itself) and digestion and strength. You see the order—the sequence. Yes, Well, please bear it in mind. The mechanics set the engine in order; then the stoker gets up the steam.

And of the human body—the noblest of all machines—Mother Seigel's Syrup is the skilled mechanist.

PURE AND SWEET

and free from every blemish
is the skin, scalp, and hair
of infants, cleansed, purified,
and beautified by

CUTICURA SOAP

The most effective
skin purifying and
beautifying soap in
the world, as well as
purest and sweetest
for toilet, bath, and nursery. For distressing facial eruptions, pimples, blackheads, red, rough, oily skin, irritations of the scalp with dry, thin, and falling hair, red, rough hands with shapeless nails, and simple rashes and blemishes of infancy it is incomparable. Guaranteed absolutely pure by analytical chemists of the highest standing, whose certificates of analysis accompany each tablet.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & Sons, 1, King Edward-st, London. PORTER DRAWS AND CIE, CO., Sole Proprietors, Boston, U.S.A. "Send for our 'Treatment of Baby's Skin,'" a book of 64 pages, fully illustrated, containing all that every intelligent mother should know about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair, pure free.

MOTHERS! To know that a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single anointing with CUTICURA CURE, will afford instant relief in the most distressing of itching, burning, and scaly infantile rashes and irritations of the skin and scalp, and not to use them, is to fail in your duty. This treatment means comfort and rest for parent as well as grateful relief and refreshing sleep for child, and is pure, sweet, safe, speedy, and economical.

MOTHERS!

Hollister & Co.

Import Cigars direct from Havana.

Hollister & Co.

Import American Cigars direct from the Factories.

Hollister & Co.

Import Manila Cigars direct from the Factories.

Hollister & Co.

Import Smoking Tobaccos direct from the Factories.

Hollister & Co.

Import Chewing Tobaccos direct from the Factories.

Hollister & Co.

Import Snuff direct from the Factories.

Hollister & Co.

Import Three B Pipes direct from the Factory in London.

Hollister & Co.

Have Havana and Manila Cigars in Bond.

Hollister & Co. Are TOBACCONISTS.

Hollister & Co. Are Located at—

Corner of Fort & Merchant Sts.

California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

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Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, **—FERTILIZERS,**
NITRATE OF SODA, **SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,**
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,
FISH GUANO, **WOOL DUST,** **ETC.**

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts.

No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis.

One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms.

C. BREWER & CO., LTD.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

The Shortest Route and Easiest Time

To health and strength will be found and made if you invest in a WHITELY EXERCISER. In order to keep up a healthy circulation it is not necessary to strain the muscles as is done in heavy gymnastics. The exercises necessary for harmonious development of the muscular system also call into action and develop the internal organs and other structures; hence the rapid and permanent cure of digestive troubles. The WHITELY EXERCISER will produce health and strength; it is simple, inexpensive and the only practical form of athletics for busy people.

WHITELY EXERCISERS for Men, Women or Children, just received by—

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Co OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and re-serve, reichsmarks 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

Capital of the Company and re-serve, reichsmarks 8,890,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 85,000,000
Total reichsmarks 43,830,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Ltd.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897, £12,954,532.

1- Authorized Capital	£2,000,000	Subscribed	2,750,000	Paid up Capital	687,500	0 0
2- Fire Funds	2,980,850	12 0	9,000,182	2 8		
3- Life and Annuity Funds	9,004,832	14 8	12,954,532	17 8		

Revenue Fire Branch 1,577,028 17 9
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches 1,404,507 9 11
£12,954,532 7 8

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

CASILL & COOKE IMPORTERS

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AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £3,975,000

CARTER MEMORIAL

Decedents in the Matter of the Fountain Site.

A COMMITTEE MADE WEARY

Report to the Officers of the Citizens' Guards—Unsatisfactory Dealings With Members.

Honolulu, H. I., May 24, 1898.

To the Officers of the Citizens' Guard:

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to lay before your honorable body the following expression made by the Citizens' Guard, Division 1, through their officers:

"Resolved: That the officers of the Citizens' Guard, in meeting assembled this 24th day of May, 1898, do hereby express their appreciation of the efforts of the Executive to secure for the Citizens' Guard a suitable site for the erection of Memorial to the late Charles L. Carter;

"Resolved: That the secretary of this body furnish the Executive and press of the city a copy of these resolutions."

I have the honor to be,
Yours very respectfully,
(Sig.) J. BATCHELOR.

Adjutant and Secretary C. G. H.

SAY \$50 A YEAR

Medical Association Advocates Licence Fee.

Believe Pay Should Go With Expert Testimony—New Officers Chosen.

Remarks on Leprosy.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The first session of the regular annual meeting of the Medical Association was held in the office of Drs. Myers and Andrews, Alakea street, last night. There were present Drs. Wood, Herbert, Alvarez, Day, Cooper, Myers, Andrews, Howard, Weddick, Emerson, Humphries, Garvin and Noblit. President Andrews was in the chair.

Drs. Hubert Wood, Garvin and Humphries were unanimously elected members of the Association.

Drs. Myers and Weddick were appointed by the chair to constitute a nominating committee. The following were named as officers for the ensuing year: Dr. C. B. Wood, president; Dr. C. B. Cooper, vice-president; Dr. Weddick, secretary and treasurer; Drs. Myers and Raymond, executive committee. The secretary was instructed to cast a unanimous vote for the men named.

Dr. Andrews then retired from the chair with a vote of thanks by the members present for his past faithful services.

Dr. Myers made a motion to the effect that a committee be appointed by the chair to call on the President of the Board of Health for the purpose of conferring with him on the subject of raising the license for the practice of medicine and surgery in the Hawaiian islands from \$10 to \$50. Several members spoke favorably on this motion. Drs. Emerson and Alvarez were appointed as a committee.

There were no papers to be read. Dr. Alvarez made a few remarks on leprosy.

Dr. Day spoke of the conditions in Norway. The plan of voluntary segregation carried on in that country could not be worked successfully in Hawaii.

The matter of non-payment for expert testimony taken up. Drs. Howard and Andrews were appointed a committee to investigate the law in the premises and to report at the meeting tonight.

A further committee composed of Drs. Alvarez, Herbert and Cooper was appointed to draft a resolution urging improved methods of segregation as suggested by Dr. Alvarez, to be presented to the Board of Health.

(From Friday's Daily.)

The last session of the annual meeting of the Medical Association of Hawaii was held at the home of Dr. Cooper last night.

It was moved and carried that it was the sense of the meeting that the proposed raising of the license fee to practice from \$10 to \$50 be made.

Through Dr. Alvarez, the committee appointed to draft suggestions to the Board of Health to improve the efficiency of the law of segregation of lepers, reported in part as follows:

"The main objection that Hawaiians raise against the law of segregation is the fact that once their dear ones are taken from them to Molokai, they must relinquish forever the hope of seeing one another again."

"Dr. Alvarez would mitigate the rigor of the law of segregation without diminishing its efficiency."

"To allow any one having relations or friends in the settlement to visit them once in six months."

The report as amended was adopted as a whole.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

(From the Fairhaven (N. Y.) Register.)

Mr. James Rowland of this village states that for twenty-five years his wife has been a sufferer from rheumatism. A few nights ago she was in such pain that she was nearly crazy. She sent Mr. Rowland for the doctor, but he had read of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and instead of going for the physician he went to the store and secured a bottle of it. His wife did not approve of Mr. Rowland's purchase at first, but nevertheless applied the Balm thoroughly and in an hour's time was able to go to sleep. She now applies it whenever she feels an ache or a pain and finds that it always gives relief. He says that no medicine which she had used ever did her as much good.

For sale by all druggists and dealers: BENSON, SMITH & CO., Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Approved: A. M. Brown, Marshal, Commanding; F. B. McStockier, Senior Captain.

CHINESE IN LINE

Members of Colony Subscribe to Boys in Blue Fund.

WANT TO SEE THE SOLDIERS

They Hope the Troop Ships Will Come—Sixty-One Contributors Have Pledged \$6,520.50.

Half a dozen dignified Chinese filed into the Hobron Drug Company's store last evening and asked for the Boys in Blue entertainment subscription list. They looked over the names and amounts and then without palaver or hesitation added the following to the paper:

L. Ahlo	\$ 25
Wong Kwal	30
Lam Yip & Lee Chit Sam	50
Wong Leong	10
Sing Chong Co.	100
Y. Ahin	25

Mr. Hough, of the Hobron Drug Company engaged the visitors in conversation. They had read in the Advertiser and had heard from friends of what was going on in anticipation of the visit of troops of the United States to Honolulu. The Chinese were surprised to learn that they would get their money back if the soldiers were not entertained. All of the Chinese subscribers agreed with Ahin, Ahlo and Wong Kwal in expressing the hope that the "American soldiers would come." It was explained that the Chinese subscribers, while in company socially, had talked of the enterprise of the citizens and had come to the conclusion that the Chinese colony should not remain in the background in the matter.

Subscriptions to the fund have come in without stint and there has been no canvass. There are sixty-one names on the list and the total amount pledged is \$6,520.50. Much more will be given today. It might again be stated that the finance committee will leave the list at Hobron's till after the arrival of the Mariposa.

Following are all the subscriptions up to 8 o'clock last evening, besides the Chinese:

C. Brewer & Co.	\$500
Castie & Cooke	500
Alexander & Baldwin	500
W. G. Irwin & Co.	500
H. Hackfeld & Co.	500
Theo. H. Davier & Co.	500
F. A. Schaefer & Co.	800
Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co.	200
Wilden S. S. Co.	500
Lewers & Cooke	200
M. S. Grinbaum & Co.	250
W. C. Peacock & Co.	100
M. Phillips & Co.	100
Hyman Bros.	150
Wilder & Co.	100
Hawaiian Hardware Co.	25
F. W. McChesney	25
Bank of Hawaii	100
E. O. Hall & Son	100
Hawaiian Star	25
Hawaiian Gazette Co.	25
California Feed Co.	25
E. S. Cunha	25
M. McInerny	25
J. S. Martin	10
W. W. Diamond & Co.	5
B. F. Ehlers & Co.	10
H. F. Wichman	10
M. G. Silva	2.50
N. S. Sache Co.	10
Hollister Drug Co.	10
J. W. Winter	10
C. J. McCarthy	25
E. W. Jordan	20
G. N. Wilcox	100
F. Rowald	5
Chas. Hustace	10
J. D. McVeigh	10
H. Laws	10
John Uborne	10
L. M. Toussaint	2.50
Henry Waterhouse Co.	50
J. S. B. Pratt	10
W. G. Needham	5
Union Express	10
Ed Tows	5
Union Feed Co.	100
J. T. Waterhouse	100
Metropolitan Meat Co.	100
Lewis & Co.	200
Benson, Smith & Co.	50
Henry May & Co.	100
Fred Waterhouse	50
Bishop & Co.	250

W. B. HUGHES,
Lieutenant, United States Navy.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The bark Annie Johnson was up and loading in San Francisco for Hilo on May 19th.

The bark Adam W. Spies sailed from Hilo on February 26th, and is not due in New York until June 15th or thereabouts.

The tramp steamer Amapoora which has called at this port, was wrecked off the Shantung coast early in the present month.

The Schooner Emma and Louisa sails for San Diego, Cal., with a full cargo of empty bottles today. She will be back in about two months.

The James Mace brought the news that there were 18,100 bags of sugar left on the Garden Isle when that steamer sailed on Tuesday.

The schooner Esther Buhne has sailed for San Francisco with a cargo of 7136 bags of sugar, weighing 832,000 pounds and valued at \$1,224.

The Transit's cargo of sugar for San Francisco was 15,701 bags weighing 1,886,493 pounds and valued at \$76,328. That of the Western Monarch for the same port was 38,878 bags weighing 4,862,930 pounds and valued at \$162,125.

The American ship J. B. Walker, bound from Kobe to New York, anchored off port Wednesday night and the captain came ashore yesterday morning to learn about war news. He seemed to be satisfied that it was not dangerous for him to proceed. The ship is still anchored off port and may sail today.

The S. S. Moana, Carey master, arrived in port and hauled alongside the Oceanic wharf at about 11:30 a.m. Wednesday after a smart run from the Colonies. She experienced very rough weather the first day after leaving Sydney. Then came fine weather which lasted to port. The Moana left Auckland on the 14th inst. and hence brought four days' later news.

BORN.

BALDWIN.—To the wife of H. A. Baldwin, Hamakapoko, Maui, May 22, 1898, a son.

BOYD.—At Auwalolimou, in this city, May 24, 1898, to the wife of Robert N. Boyd, a son.

BROMLEY.—In this city, May 26, 1898, to the wife of W. H. Bromley, a son.

MARRIED.

WOLF-BAERWALD.—In San Francisco, May 10, by the Rev. M. S. Levy, David Wolf to Miss Dora Baerwald. The bride is the sister of Mr. Jacob Baerwald of Honolulu.

DIED.

GARDINER.—At Apton, N. Y., April 17, 1898. Professor James T. Gardiner, aged 79 years, after a short illness.

Professor Gardiner was the father of Mrs. A. W. Heydtmann, of Naalehu, Kauai. Freeth, E. A. Kiley, A. P. Knudsen, Mrs. Knudsen, Mrs. Chas. S. Lewis, E. B. McLaughlin, wife and child, Louis Reiche, Miss E. Swigard.

HAPAI.—In this city, May 25th, 1898, Caroline, beloved wife of Henry Hapai, aged 22 years.

Wray Taylor, Miss M. Wolters, John Waterhouse, Dr. T. C. Whitehead, wife and infant, W. Woon, W. R. Farrington, for Auckland—W. Madden, for Sydney—F. Burckhardt, Miss E. A. Cook, H. A. Goddard, A. L. Lee, Mrs. W. B. Middleton and son, Jno. Moore and wife, J. Rutherford, Wm. Sherer, Jr., Mrs. M. Soule.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, May 24.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Maui and Hawaii ports.

Wednesday, May 25.

S. S. Moana, Carey, from the Colonies.

Stmr. James Mace, Tullet, from Kauai.

Thursday, May 26.

Stmr. Kaena, Mosher, from Waialua.

Schr. Tetauia, Tahan, from Honolulu.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Kaanapali.

Am. ok. J. B. Walker, Wallace, 21 days from Kobe, anchored outside, bound for New York.

O. S. S. Mariposa, Hayward, from San Francisco.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, May 24.

Stmr. Helene, Macdonald, for Oahu and Kukauloa.

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports.

Stmr. Waialeale, Parker, for Oahu ports.

Stmr. Mikahale, Thompson, for Kauai ports.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, for Kauai ports.

Stmr. Mokoli, Bennet, for Molokai Lanai and Maui ports.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, for Kauai ports.

Wednesday, May 25.

S. S. Moana, Carey, for San Francisco.

Stmr. James Mace, Tullet, for Kauai.

Stmr. J. A. Cummings, Searles, for Oahu ports.

Thursday, May 26.

Stmr. Keena, Mosher, for Waialua.

O. S. S. Mariposa, Hayward, for the Colonies.

Am. schr. Emma & Louisa, Harris, for San Diego.

Am. schr. Esther Buhne, Anderson, for San Francisco.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per

Stmr. Mauna Loa, May 24—W. M. Gifford, S. B. Rose, F. Andrade, Mr. McMillan, J. F. O'Connor, J. Cockburn, J. Gomes, Geo. F. Curley, Mrs. Lazar, Fow Kee, Mrs. Fow Kee, Miss Fow Kee, Ma Hin, Ho Woo, J. J. Young, J. F. Brown, Miss Grace Brown, H. R. McCandless, E. T. Rubenstein, H. R. Hitch